

CLASH AT WESTINGHOUSE PLANT DETECTIVES AND STRIKERS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 24.—The first serious rioting in the strike of 13,000 employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company in East Pittsburgh, occurred tonight. Several shots were fired and an unidentified striker and a detective were injured.

The trouble was the climax of a day of disorder during which deputy sheriffs and railroad detectives frequently used their clubs. Fifteen hundred strikers were returning to East Pittsburgh after breaking up a meeting of shell makers in Wilmerding, an adjoining borough, when the clash tonight occurred. When the marchers reached the bridge at the Westinghouse plant, the strikers, it is claimed, charged past the guards and started toward the plant. Unable to check the rush, the guards grabbed riot guns but this failed to intimidate the strikers. In the fight that followed one of the guards discharged a revolver. A detective knocked a striker senseless and he was carried away by his companions.

As the strikers neared the plant, the guards turned a stream of hot water from a fire hose on them. The strikers retreated throwing stones as they ran. Charles Oakes, a detective was struck by a rock and a deep gash was cut in his cheek.

In Wilmerding late today the strikers broke the doors and forcibly entered a building in which 1500 shell makers were holding a meeting. The strikers appeared just as a resolution was about to be adopted it was said, providing for the men to return to work tomorrow. The strikers overpowered the leaders and threw them out of the building and then held a meeting of their own, presided over by J. H. Hall, whose discharge is said to have been an indirect cause of the strike.

The strikers then left the building and formed in line at the head of which was a fashionable dressed young woman whose face was covered by a paper mask. At a command of "forward march," given by the young woman, they marched off towards East Pittsburgh. The strikers professed ignorance of the identity of their leader who suddenly disappeared when the riot occurred.

GERMANS THINK AMERICAN NOTE LACKS CLARITY

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of further proofs to the contrary, that the United States does not desire war, which might quickly follow a breach of relations. It adds: "It is impossible and unheard of that two countries should wage war because doubts about the Sussex could not be cleared up, and Germany must clear them up."

The Cologne Gazette says there is no doubt that the Sussex case, "which is still quite unclarified up," is "only a pretext for President Wilson to undertake a new hostile attack on Germany, while the real reason is to be found in the successes of the German submarine campaign and the damage it does to Germany's enemies."

Berlin correspondence to the Cologne Volks Zeitung says: "President Wilson desires war. Many Germans knew and believed that before yesterday."

The article further declares: "President Wilson demands that the submarine warfare cease altogether. The whole form and tone of the note shows that President Wilson desires a conflict with Germany."

The Rhenish Westphalian Gazette says: "Germans desire no war with America, with which they have so much in common, but they cannot sacrifice Germany's future to this friendship."

Washington Hopeful
WASHINGTON, April 24.—Indications that powerful influences in Germany are opposed to any action by the Berlin government which might lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States are understood to be contained in confidential dispatches received here by the state department from Ambassador Gerard. Socialists and labor leaders are represented as being particularly adverse to any such move.

Other dispatches from Mr. Gerard were said to contain strong intimations that the Berlin government would make some concessions to the United States in reply to the note demanding the immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare. It still remains, however, whether the concessions will be sufficiently broad in their scope to meet the American demands.

Officials allowed it to become known that Mr. Gerard's dispatches indicated

QUICK PUNISHMENT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
HASTINGS - ON-THE - HUDSON, April 24.—Eight arrests were made here today after rioting had been renewed among the striking employees of the National Conduit and Cable company. The patrols of the national guard troops, who have placed the village under the military, were strengthened tonight.

The men arrested were sentenced by a police magistrate to terms ranging from three months to one year in the county jail. Some were charged with malicious mischief and others with carrying concealed weapons.

WHATEVER RESULT N. M. FOR ROSSEVELT

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 24.—The republican state convention which is to elect delegates to the national convention at Chicago will meet here tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The state central committee will meet at 10 o'clock in the morning to select temporary officers of the convention. Reed Falkman, Santa Fe, is slated for temporary chairman and City Clerk Thomas G. Ferguson of Albuquerque for temporary secretary.

The principal fight in the convention is expected to come up over the adoption of resolutions barring federal and state office holders and candidates for office from places on the delegation which is to go to Chicago. The adoption of such resolutions would mean an unqualified anti-Roosevelt delegation with National committeeman Charles A. Spiess of Las Vegas, in control. Their defeat would mean a delegation which, while not instructed, will be for Roosevelt in the event his nomination seems possible.

The convention which meets tomorrow is almost equally divided between supporters of Senator Thomas B. Catron, who is a candidate for reelection this year, and Frank A. Hubbell of Albuquerque, who is opposing him for the nomination. A fight on National committeeman Spiess is among the possibilities of the convention.

PROMISING CAREER

Jimmy Willis—What are you going to be when you grow up?
Tommy Willis—"An American bandit in Mexico."

"But ain't that dangerous?"
"Naw. Neither side can shoot you for fear of causing international complications."—Life.

That Germany would go to great lengths to preserve friendly relations with the United States, Mr. Gerard is understood to have gained his views during conversations with Berlin officials, including Foreign Minister von Jagow.

His dispatches are said to emphasize the difficulties by which the German government is confronted in endeavoring to find a way to meet the demands of the United States without destroying the effectiveness of the submarine warfare against the shipping of the entente allies.

The state department tonight was awaiting a dispatch from Mr. Gerard reporting the results of a lengthy conference today with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial chancellor. Press dispatches announcing that the conference had taken place were closely read. Officials expressed a particular interest in that part of the press reports which indicated that the reply to the American note would not be made until after the chancellor has had another opportunity to confer with the emperor, who is at the front.

The fact that the conference lasted more than an hour was regarded as being a hopeful sign, it being pointed out that if the German government was disposed not to meet the American demand, it was impossible that there would have been a discussion of such length. A report from Mr. Gerard is expected tomorrow.

All of Mr. Gerard's dispatches received since the present situation arose are held by administration officials to be of a highly confidential nature. Consequently only a general knowledge of their contents is obtainable.

SOUTH AMERICA WILL HELP
RIO JANEIRO, April 24.—The press continues to show approbation of President Wilson's course with respect to Germany.

Paise says that the situation of the new continent is such that, should occasion arise, all the American governments would support without reserve the action of President Wilson.

A Notice, declares that all indications point to the elevation of the neutrals toward war. It adds:

"It is impossible to think that the United States will back down."

ONE OF FIVE COUNTS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 24.—William Carlisle held in connection with several recent train robberies in Wyoming and Utah, was arraigned here today on the charge of robbing passengers on the Union Pacific Overland limited on the night of April 4 near Cheyenne. Carlisle was captured following the robbery of passengers on a Union Pacific train near Hanna, Wyo., April 21 and was brought here today from Rawlins. He entered a plea of not guilty on five counts, reserving the right to change his plea later.

Rewards totalling \$5,500 are outstanding for the conviction of the bandit guilty of the robbery. The Hanna robbery trial is to be held at Rawlins.

PALAUVERING TO RESUME A MEETING AT EL PASO

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which he acted gave General Funston full discretion.

It was pointed out at the department that most of the American troops are now in the very heart of Casas Grandes, 100 miles south of the border and 300 miles north of General Pershing's most advanced column near Parral. It is reported that this camp is now located at Adala, a small village not far from Parral.

Officers here would not be surprised if the re-disposition saw all these outlying commands brought northward to the Casas Grandes region, where they could be fully supplied without danger of being cut off, no matter what transpired, and also where they could establish an effective guard against further bandit attacks on the border.

Secretary Baker admitted that General Funston could withdraw his men that distance if he thought best; but he said he had no knowledge that the border commander intended to do so.

Confirmation of the capture by Carranza troops of Pablo Lopez, Villa's chief lieutenant, aroused much interest here. Lopez is among those charged with having participated in the Columbus raid. Mr. Arredondo said he was being held in jail at Chihuahua not only to give opportunity for American officers to make certain of his identity, but also in order that witnesses might be summoned from Columbus.

Official reports from Chihuahua said Lopez had confessed to participation both in the Columbus raid and in the massacre at Santa Ysabel, two months ago. The message said he was wounded and was traveling with only a few companions when taken.

Neither through Mr. Arredondo nor Special Agent Rodgers has General Carranza given evidence of great urgency in asking for a reply to his note of April 12. The de facto government has asked merely when it may expect a reply, and indicated that it would appreciate early action by the Washington government.

Word that General Carranza had agreed to the conference was received barely in time for Secretary Baker to inform General Scott before the time for the general to take a train for Washington. The general telegraphed early in the day his decision to start back.

Villa Located Again

SAN ANTONIO, April 24.—General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army and General Alvaro Obregon, Carranza's minister of war, will formally discuss at El Paso or at some other agreed point near there, the questions that have arisen because of the entrance into Mexico of General Pershing's punitive expedition.

Just when this conference will take place will depend upon when General Obregon can reach the border. General Scott late today received his instructions. It is assumed that it will require three or four days for the Mexican minister of war to make the trip.

It was indicated that the departmental headquarters here that the two officers will discuss in detail the various articles of the proposed protocol pending between the two governments which provide conditions under which armed forces of either country may be sent into the territory of the other to run down bandit bands. Incident to this discussion, it is expected that the further occupation of Mexican territory by General Pershing's forces will be discussed.

General Scott has made it clear that he is in thorough accord with the administration in its determination not to withdraw the troops for the present and unless he receives orders to the contrary, or different from those he already has, no move in that direction will be made until after his conference with General Obregon.

General Funston sent to General Pershing today the preliminary order for the reorganization of the troops along the liner he has raided and which had been approved. Already General Pershing has begun drawing on the mobile forces that have been operating considerable in advance of the southern terminus of his long line of communication and the line itself will be made shorter. His headquarters will be moved from Namiquipa to Colonia Dublan in the environs of Casas Grandes and stronger units will be grouped along the shortened line from Columbus to a point considerably nearer the border than at present.

This new disposition of troops, it is expected will serve the purpose not only of defense but will enable General Pershing to make rapid and effective moves in any direction in case there should be necessity for action. The new alignment of the forces will be maintained pending developments incident to the diplomatic negotiations.

Reports from General Pershing today indicate that Francisco Villa had been located again, this time west of Parral, in the mountains of western Chihuahua. He was last reported at Nonoava eighty-five miles from Satevo. The report also indicated that Villa was wounded but slightly and

that he was far from being incapacitated.

General Funston regarded the information that General Pershing had secured as authentic. No troops have been sent out. It was realized that the pursuit of Villa in the terrain he had chosen, it is believed can be successfully conducted, only after many more troops had been sent into Mexico.

Unofficial reports today indicated that Carranza had sent gradually into the north an army much larger than that of the American force, and a great part of the Mexican force is in a position to conduct a pursuit of Villa and his scattered organization that would be more effective than would be a continuation of the American campaign if conducted along the present lines.

From the Base

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 24.—Reports that the American administration had decided to retain the expeditionary troops in Mexico until the Carranza government demonstrates its ability to capture or crush the Villista bands resulted in no demonstrations along the American line of communication, so far as it could be learned tonight.

Only routine dispatches arrived here from General Pershing at the front. Nothing in them, it was said, indicated any renewal of activity on the part of the American commanders and nothing tended to support a rumor that the troops of the Tenth cavalry had been engaged near Satevo. Army officers here, however, made no secret of their belief that as the news of the American stand filters through to the Mexican peons, the danger of clashes with forces of the de facto government will be materially increased and that more active hostility will be manifested by bands of guerrillas, which have been reported to be sniping at supply trucks regularly recently.

Unofficial reports reaching here today that Villa and a few adherents are recuperating from the long hard fight before American cavalrymen in the mountains northwest of Parral, were substantiated by press dispatches from the front which said the bandit leader was last reported near Nonoava in the Sierra Tarahumara. Other reports said that the American military authorities are in possession of new evidence that Villa was sorely wounded.

No intimation reached here as to the plans of General Funston for the re-disposition of his troops, but it was confidently predicted that one of the first steps would be the removal of the base.

With the arrival of the Sixth cavalry, expected tonight or tomorrow, from the Brownsville district of Texas, the concentration of 2,300 troops ordered to Columbus, to be put to any use General Pershing sees fit, will be complete. Some of the newly arrived troops already have crossed the border on their way to strengthen the field force.

Dennis located a homestead years ago in the Glendale district, near what is now the station Cashion. Some of his witnesses fell down on him and he was unable to make final proof. Sternly unimpressed of the human element in this case, the government had to deprive him of his hard won prize. Having no other means of support, the old man—a civil war veteran—became a charge upon the county.

Knowing he had some substance to

MEXICANS ARE SURE THE SUN OF VILLA HAS SET FOREVER

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border for several days, a condition which has stirred the "rumorists" to renewed efforts. Reports however, of the ravages of typhus, especially in the central states and of the growing scarcity of food in almost every section of the country come here in increasing volume. A letter received today from Saltillo announced the death from typhus of Percy E. O. Carr, general manager of the Mazapil copper company, and the Coahuila and Zacatecas railroad. Mr. Carr was an Englishman and controlled some of the largest mining interests in Mexico. He is supposed to have contracted the disease while in a train on his way to Mexico City to visit his family.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES
WILLCOX VISITORS—J. J. Sloan, secretary of the newly reorganized Willcox Chamber of Commerce, is a business visitor in Phoenix.
NEW NOTARIES—Notarial commissions were issued yesterday to Alexander Baker, Jr. of Phoenix and A. V. Francis of Grand Canyon.
TRIP TO PINAL—R. J. Nunneley left yesterday on a trip to Florence and Casa Grande. He is to return about Thursday.
ZINC BULLETIN—The Chamber of Commerce has received a number of copies of the Zinc Bulletin of the bureau of mines of the University of Arizona. The bulletin is by P. E. Joseph.
LECTURER COMING—Miss Mildred Leo Clements, lecturer on Yosemite valley, will be here with her free lecture for the Chamber of Commerce late in May.
EVEN IN ALASKA—Interest in the Roosevelt dam has spread most rapidly since the Chamber of Commerce began distributing the large size prints of that famous piece of masonry. In consequence of the hanging of one of the pictures in an Alaska office, there are half a dozen new orders in the office of the Chamber. One day's orders numbered 290 recently.
PINAL VISITORS—After spending the week-end here, J. B. Bourne, county treasurer; Tom Willis, member of the board of supervisors, and J. R. Norvell, county reporter of Pinal county, left yesterday for Florence. They brought word of the final repair of the approaches to the Gila bridge at Florence, re-establishing communication along the Borderland Highway, without the necessity of using the ferry.

TAPIA CHOOSES TO SUPPORT CHILDREN

When Judge Stanford announced that he would sentence him on Wednesday, Francisco Tapia, who entered a plea of guilty for failure to provide for his five minor children, turned to the court and asked that he be sentenced at once.

"Would you rather go to the penitentiary or stay here and support your children?" asked the judge of the alleged cousin of Geronimo.

"If you please, your honor, I want to support my family," he replied. The judge gave him a three years' suspended sentence, with orders not to leave the county and to report to the probation officer every Saturday night.

AGED VETERAN TO RECLAIM HIS LAND

From the county poor farm to his own farm will be the delightful change of 72-year-old Dennis Sullivan, as a result of an order received at the land office yesterday.

Dennis located a homestead years ago in the Glendale district, near what is now the station Cashion. Some of his witnesses fell down on him and he was unable to make final proof. Sternly unimpressed of the human element in this case, the government had to deprive him of his hard won prize. Having no other means of support, the old man—a civil war veteran—became a charge upon the county.

Knowing he had some substance to

his claim on the land, Miss M. E. Leverich, a land attorney, undertook to investigate on her own hook. She prevailed on Inspector Willis of the general land office, to make a special investigation. Additional testimony was secured, tending to show that the old gentleman had occupied and had continuously cultivated his tract for eight or nine years—far more than enough to give him the title he sought.

The amended case was laid before the commissioner, with the result that the claim has now been allowed.

Dennis Sullivan is old. He is so feeble that he cannot hoe potatoes or pitch great forkfuls of alfalfa. But he has a bright mind, is a farmer, and it is thought can speed on his tract.

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SIR ROGER'S CAPTURE
TRAITOR TO COUNTRY

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report of his activities in Germany created a sensation in England, and in February, 1915, Sir Edward Grey announced in the house of commons that Sir Roger's pension as a former member of the consular service had been suspended pending an investigation of charges of disloyalty against him.

Sir Roger was created a knight in 1911. He is 52 years old. It was Sir Roger, who in 1912, while consul general at Rio Janeiro, made a report on the torturing and killing of natives of Brazil by employees of the British company operating the Putumayo rubber fields. As a result of his report a British royal commission headed by him investigated the situation and brought about reforms in the treatment of men employed in the industry.

The news of the capture of Sir Roger was received with satisfaction mingled with regret at the termination of what previous to his alleged activities with the Germans had been a brilliant career, useful both to humanity and his own country. That he should have engaged in such a madcap enterprise as the British official communication gives as the reason for his seizure is considered as lending color to the view held by his old friends here that he is mentally unbalanced.

Little had been heard of Sir Roger in this country for many months. Last October a returned Irish prisoner reported that Sir Roger had visited the prison camp at Little Burg and violently tried to induce Irish prisoners to join an Irish brigade to fight against England. It was reported a short time ago that Sir Roger had applied for citizenship in Bavaria. Later came a report from a neutral country that he had been arrested in Germany on an unspecified charge.

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